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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

FACING PAGE
Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the

Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder AND ENDING 12/31/04 REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION Lampost Capital, L. C. OFFICIAL USE ONLY NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: FIRM I.D. NO. ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.) 7777 West Glades Road, Suite 213 (No. and Street) 33434 Boca Raton, FL (State) (Zip Code) (City) NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT Michael Meade 561-883 (Area Code - Telephone Number) **B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION** INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report* Stephen R. Rotroff, CPA, P. A. (Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name) 940 Centre Circle, Suite 2005, Altamonte Springs, FL 32714 (Zip Code) (Address) (City) (State) PROCESSE **CHECK ONE:** Certified Public Accountant ☐ Public Accountant Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions. FINANCIAL FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I.		Michael Meade				, swear (or affirm) that,	to the best of
my	knowle	edge and belief the accompanying	financial staten	nent an			
		Lampost Capital, L. C					, as
of_		December 31,	, 20	04	_, are true and c	orrect. I further swear (c	or affirm) that
neit	ther the	e company nor any partner, proprie	etor, principal c	fficer	or director has an	y proprietary interest in	any account
clas	ssified :	solely as that of a customer, excep	as follows:				
							
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		EXPIRES: November 28, 2006 Bonded Thru Notary Public Underwriters			President		
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		Notary Public					
	s report	** contains (check all applicable	boxes):				
X		cing Page.			•		
		atement of Financial Condition. atement of Income (Loss).					
		atement of Changes in Financial C	ondition.				
\mathbf{Z}	(e) Sta	atement of Changes in Stockholder	s' Equity or Pa	rtners'	or Sole Propriet	ors' Capital.	
	(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.						
		omputation of Net Capital. omputation for Determination of R	ecerva Require	mante I	hironant to Pula	1502 2	
	(i) In:	formation Relating to the Possessi	on or Control R	equire:	nents Under Ruic	1563-3. e 1563-3.	
X	(j) A	Reconciliation, including appropri	ate explanation	of the	Computation of	Net Capital Under Rule 1	5c3-3 and the
	Co	mputation for Determination of th	e Reserve Requ	iremer	ts Under Exhibit	A of Rule 15c3-3.	
	(K) A.	Reconciliation between the audited asolidation.	and unaudited	Staten	ients of Financia	I Condition with respect	to methods of
		Oath or Affirmation.					
	(m) A	copy of the SIPC Supplemental Re	port.				
	(n) A 1	report describing any material inade	quacies found t	o exist	or found to have e	xisted since the date of the	previous audit.

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004
AND
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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STEPHEN R. ROTROFF, CPA, P. A.

Certified Public Accountant and Consultant

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountant

Members Lampost Capital, L. C.

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Lampost Capital, L. C. as of December 31, 2004, and the related statements of income, changes in members' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lampost Capital, L. C. as of December 31, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

My audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying reconciliation of net capital is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Styphe R. Robert, CPA, P.A.

February 3, 2005

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2004

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents Due from clearing broker Receivable from related party Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 173,498 967,464 16,880 7,732
Securities purchased, not yet sold	882,663
Furniture and equipment, net	17,187
Investment in securities at cost	3,300
	\$ 2,068,724
Liabilities and Members' Equity	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 9,180
Accrued expenses	17,678
Securities sold, not yet purchased	1,183,668
Membership distribution payable	1,825
Total liabilities	1,212,351
Members' equity	856,373
	\$ 2,068,724

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. STATEMENT OF INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

Revenues:	
Trading	\$ 650,441
Management fees	65,000
Commissions	22,515
Interest	3,388
Other	525
	741,869
Expenses:	
Commissions, salaries and benefits	247,374
Clearing and execution costs	137,549
Dividend expense	40,969
Other expenses	26,123
Professional fees	21,400
Occupancy costs	15,662
Depreciation	8,553
Communications	8,463
	506,093
Net income	\$ 235,776

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Members' Equity	
Balance, January 1, 2004	\$	778,893
Capital distributions		(158,296)
Net income		235,776
Balance, December 31, 2004	_\$_	856,373

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

Cash flow from operating activities:	
Net income	\$ 235,776
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net	
cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	8,553
Increase or decrease in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in due from clearing broker	(378,355)
Increase in receivable from related party	(6,880)
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	3,684
Increase in securities purchased, not yet sold	(406,053)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(5,592)
Increase in securities sold, not yet purchased	719,719
Increase in membership distribution payable	382
Total cash provided by operating activities	171,234
Cash flow from investing activities:	
Purchase of furniture and equipment	(582)
Total cash used in investing activities	(582)
Cash flow from financing activities:	
Capital distributions	(158,296)
Total cash used in financing activities	(158,296)
Net increase in cash	12,356
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	161,142
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 173,498
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:	
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ -

1. ORGANIZATION

Lampost Capital, L.C. (the "Company") was incorporated as a limited liability corporation on July 16, 1997, in the state of Florida. The Company is a registered broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission and a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers.

The Company operates an office in Boca Raton, Florida. The Company's sources of revenue are derived from unsolicited brokerage transactions, market making and proprietary trading. The Company is an introducing broker-dealer and clears its trades through Spears, Leeds & Kellogg (the "Clearing Broker"). Although the Company's Clearing Broker maintains the accounts of all customers, the Company remains contingently liable for customers who do not fulfill their obligations.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTIG POLICIES

Cash and Cash equivalents - Cash equivalents are short-term, liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and are carried at cost, which approximates market value.

Due from clearing broker - Due from clearing broker represents commissions and other monies due the Company from the Clearing Broker. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not recorded since the Clearing Broker adjusts accounts monthly to actual results.

Securities purchased, not yet sold and securities sold, not yet purchased - Securities purchased, which are readily marketable, and securities sold, not yet purchased (short sales), are recorded at market value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in income.

Investment in securities, at cost - Investment in securities represents non-trading warrants purchased as an investment. The securities are valued at cost, which approximates fair value since it is unrealistic to estimate fair value.

Furniture and equipment – Furniture and equipment are recorded at cost. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to operations as incurred. When assets are retired or disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation thereon are removed from the accounts, and any gains or losses are included in operations. Depreciation on furniture and equipment is provided utilizing the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which is estimated at three to five years.

Securities transactions - Securities transactions, including commissions payable, are recorded on a trade date basis. Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the statement of financial condition.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes - The Company, with the consent of its members, elected to be taxed as a partnership under the Internal Revenue Code. All taxable income or loss flows through to the members. Accordingly, no income tax expense or liability is recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company receives management fees from a related party hedge fund, a partnership whose largest partner is the majority member of the Company, and from a related party individual. Management fees recorded from the hedge fund and individual during the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$65,000 of which \$15,000 was recorded as a receivable at December 31, 2004.

The Company has a minority member who owns two percent (2%) of the Company. The Company has an agreement with the minority member to pay the member a disproportionate share of the profits generated from the trades the member directs to the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the member's distribution was approximately \$3,800 of which approximately \$1,800 was payable at December 31, 2004.

4. FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Furniture and equipment consists of the following at December 31, 2003:

Property and equipment \$ 52,736

Less accumulated depreciation (35,549)

\$ 17,187

Depreciation expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was \$8,553.

5. CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The Company's agreement with its Clearing Broker provided that the Company maintain a minimum of \$750,000 in cash, securities or a combination of both in accounts with the Clearing Broker. At December 31, 2004, the Company was in compliance with its agreement with the Clearing Broker.

The Company leases its office space and the lease expires on August 31, 2005. Rent expense, including parking fees and sales tax for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$15,662.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK AND CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company's customers' securities transactions are introduced on a fully disclosed basis to its Clearing Broker. The Clearing Broker is responsible for collection of and payment of funds and receipt and delivery of securities for customer transactions. Off-balance sheet risk exists with respect to these transactions due to the possibility that customers may be unable to fulfill their contractual commitments and the Clearing Broker may charge any losses to the Company. The Company seeks to minimize the risk through procedures designed to monitor creditworthiness of the customers and proper execution of transactions by the Clearing Broker.

The Company maintains cash at a large national bank. The cash is maintained in a money market fund and the fund is not insured.

The Company maintains accounts at its Clearing Broker. The accounts contain cash and securities. Balances are insured up to \$500,000 (with a limit of \$100,000 for cash not maintained in money market funds) by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

7. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Company's minimum net capital requirement under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission is the greater of 6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness (\$1,913 at December 31, 2004), or a calculation based upon the number of securities in which the Company makes a market, or \$100,000. The Company operates pursuant to the (K)(2)(ii) exemption under SEC Rule 15c3-3 and does not hold customer funds or securities. The Company is, therefore, exempt from the reserve formula calculations and possession or control computations. At December 31, 2004, the net capital, as computed, was \$138,033 based upon the formula for the number of securities in which the Company makes a market. Consequently, the Company had excess net capital of \$458,618.

At December 31, 2004 the percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 4.81% versus an allowable percentage of 1500%.

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2004

8. RECONCILIATION OF NET CAPITAL

The net capital computation shown on the Company's December 31, 2004, FOCUS IIA, and the computation shown on the Computation of Net Capital pursuant to SEC Rule 15c3-1 agree.

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. COMPUTATION AND RECONCILIATION UNDER RULE 15c3-1 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

Computation of basic net capital requirement:				
Total members' equity qualified for net capital Deductions:				856,373
Non-allowable assets:				
Receivable from related party	\$	16,880		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		7,985		
Securities not readily marketable		3,300		
Furniture and equipment, net		17,187	-	
Total non-allowable assets				45,352
Net capital before haircuts and securities positions				811,021
Haircuts:				
Securities	\$	44,837		
Money markets		3,119		
Options		143,330		
Undue concentration		23,084		
				214,370
Net capital				596,651
Minimum net capital requirements:				
6 2/3% of total aggregate indebtedness	\$	1,913		
Minimum dollar net capital requirement		1,713	:	
of reporting broker dealer		138,033		
of reporting broker dealer		138,033	•	
Net capital requirement (greater of above two minimum				
requirement amounts)				138,033
Net capital in excess of required minimum			\$	458,618
Excess net capital at 1000%			\$	593,783
Reconciliation:				
Net capital, per page 10 of the December 31, 2004 unaudited Focus Report, as filed	•		\$	596,651
Net audit adjustments		•	_	-
Net capital, per December 31, 2004 audited report, as filed			. \$	596,651

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. COMPUTATION AND RECONCILIATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS UNDER RULE 17a-5 OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

Total aggregate indebtedness included in Statement of Financial Condition	\$1,212,351		
Less: Securities sold, not yet purchased	_(1,183,668)		
Total aggregate indebtedness for net capital calculation	\$ 28,683		
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	<u>4.81%</u>		

LAMPOST CAPITAL, L. C. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE POSSESSION OR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS UNDER SEC RULE 15c3-3 AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004

Lampost Capital, L. C. operates pursuant to the (k)(2)(ii) exemption under SEC Rule 15c3-3 and does not hold funds or securities. Lampost Capital, L. C. is, therefore, exempt from the reserve formula calculations and possession and control computations.

STEPHEN R. ROTROFF, CPA, P. A.

Certified Public Accountant and Consultant

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5 FOR A BROKER-DEALER CLAIMING EXEMPTION FROM SEC RULE 15c3-3

Members Lampost Capital, L. C.

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of Lampost Capital, L. C. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2004, I considered its internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), I have made a study of the practices and procedures (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by the Company, including tests of such practices that I considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g)(1) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, I did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons
- 2. Recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13
- 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

My consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, I noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities that I consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

I understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and the practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2004, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, and other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and should not be used for any other purpose.

Stylen R. Roley, CPA, P. A. February 3, 2005